TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1894.

Americante To-day.

Parts 17. M. io-Pi'le. S.P. E. Manoo-Cutert, in. 11 A. E to 11 P. E. Lean Square The tra-May Plesson. S Pactur's Theatre—Deathy's Green Gr a Square Theatre—Art Faterialments. h's Theatro-Wes Late Sure. 1 P. M.

Datar amp Suppay, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverge; large type, 50 cents; and preferred positions must be \$1.50, according to classification.

Wester, 60 cents o line; to extra where for it type. Furthered positions from 16 cents to 68.

oripites by Mail-Post Pold MDAY, Per Tear ALLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...

Advittagments for THE WHEELT BUR, issued to-morrow morning, must be han this mening before six o'clock.

### Immortal Democracy.

The life of the Democracy does not depend upon any success of the bour. Elections may be lost or elections may be won; wisdom or folly may prevail for the time being; deusions may overcome the minds of men and passion and interest may lead them astray; but after all political sine have been comm ted, and all blunders endured and punished the truth of Democracy still shines untar nished, and the hopes of mankind cluste around the possibility of its realization.

Those who imagine that the life of the Democratic party depends upon its fortur at any particular time, those who fancy that the failure to carry an election may disrupt. or disorganize, or destroy it, are mistaken

What is Democracy? What makes the Demogratic party? Demogracy is the govarnment of the people by the people and for the people. It is that theory and form of institutions which establishes the self-government of communities and States and diminishes to the greatest possible extent the domination, the control, and the inperference of the central organized authority.

There are two tendencies in human nature One is to the increase of power in government, the other to its diminution. The Democracy is the representative and emcodiment of the latter tendency.

Those, then, who would stake the existence

of Democracy and the Democratic party spon local and temporary issues, such as axes on wool or the excise on whiskey, all to appreciate its grand and universal nature. Democracy remains after all these nomentary controversies have been fought

Ho long as there is a republic there must be a Democratic party. The party of centralization, bent always on enlarging the sphere and aggrandizing the importance of central power, stands out on one side, and the party of the masses, of liberty and squality, stands out on the other. The fact that the Republicans triumph in one election after another only renders the conthrusnes of the Democracy more necessary—more indispensable. In every free commonwealth there is as great a need for an Oppoittion as for a Government; and though the blicans should continue to hold the keys of power and place for another quarter of a century, the Democrats will continue to sppose their principles and resist their deent. They may continue for a long time, and on many fields, to fight none but losing battles, and the tired and exhausted veterans may sadly drop out of the ranks and disappear. But new recruits, young, ardent, disinterested, believing in liberty and devoted to the republic, will rise up to take their places.

No calamity can extinguish Democracy; no error of those who are temporarily intrusted with its leadership can break it down; it is

# The Record of the House.

Fortunately for the Demogratic party, the House of Representatives is not wholly responsible for the enormous size of this year's appropriations. A great part of the blame belongs to the Republican Senate. The House has been extravagant enough, but the Senate has carried recklessness almost to the point of frensy in voting away million after miltion of the people's money. The fact remains, however, that the Demo-

cratic majority in the Forty-eighth House ment of the principles to which it owes its existence chiefly through the efforts of SAMUEL J. RANDALL of Pennsylvania, of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN of Indiana, and a few others who have stood with them from the beginning of the session until the end.

The one satisfactory and wholly creditable feature of the record of the majority in the present House is found in the achievements of these Democrats during the past six months. Whatever has been saved has been saved by their steady, unselfish, and dauntless devotion to the cause of honest government; whatever has been lost or thrown away has been lost or thrown away in spit of their protests and endeavors.

# The Defeat of a Dangerous Scheme

To the persistency of the House of Reprecontatives the country is indebted for the defeat of the Senate's Nicaragua amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill. That amondment, which had received almost unanimous support in the Senate, only two votes and two paired votes being recorded against it, and which even the House Committee on Appropriations was persuaded to report favorably, would have set apart no less than a quarter of a million dollars to an object screened as far as possible from the knowledge of the people.

The secret service fund is almost coeval

with the foundation of the Government, the law establishing it having been passed over ninety years ago, at a time when our foreign relations were much disturbed. We quote its language:

"Whenever any sum of mency has been or shall be issued from the Treasury for the purposes of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations in pursuance of any law, the President is authorized to cause the same to be dul the President is authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the proper accounting officers of the Tressury, by causing the same to be accounted for specifically if the expenditure may in his judgment be made public, and by making or causing the Secretary of State to make a certificate of the amount of such ex-penditure as he may think it advanche not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a safficient woucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended."

It was under this statute that the Senate after a discussion and vote in secret session. inserted this clause in the Consular and Diplomatic bill:

"To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon foreign intercentes, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the requirement of motion but of the Berised Statutes, \$250,000, or so much

thereof as may be necessary." No such perversion of the secret service fund had ever been known in our history. Mr. Vmr called the Senate's attention to the

fact that never had more than \$20,000 allowed for this purpose. Indeed, the contomary appropriation is, we believe, the of year before last, which was \$10,000. But here it was proposed to make an appropriation of a quarter of a million for a use which, it was pretended, could not be publicly ex-plained in Congress.

What was there in our diplomatic relations

to require such a secret service appropria-tion? What was Mr. FRELINGHUISEN engaged in, that would not bear open dealing and the light of day? It was soon whispered that the occasion of this mystery was the pro-posed acquisition of a franchise of question-able value, for constructing the Nicaragua Canal. This, however, made the air of mystery still more extraordinary. He far from there being anything secret in the proposed dealings with the canal company in which Gen. GRANT's name prominently figures, that is the very sort of thing which the pub-

lie needs to know about.

The House, then, by insisting on its rejection of this item in the bill, was able not only to save a quarter of a million of the public money, but to avert the dangerous precedent of putting a very great sum at executive discretion for secret use. The final discussion in the House on Saturday evening completely exploded the idea that there was anything mysterious or deserving concealment in this business. As Mr. Buzzus showed, the pretence of secrecy was a commonplace trick, to persuade Congress that there was "a great prize to be drawn in the diplomatic lottery." In ireality, this Nicaragua job seems to be of very much the same class with the San Domingo and St. Thomas jobs of GRANT'S day, the Chiriqui job of HAYES's, and the

Peru job of GARFIELD's.

This country is not ready to furnish great secret service funds for such jobs. The defeat of the Nicaragua scheme was one of the best strokes of work done in the closing hours of the session.

## The Franco-Chinese Imbroglio.

The text of the treaty concluded with Li HUNG CHANG is expected to reach France this week, and when its terms are made known we shall be able to determine the precise significance of the Lang-son affair. At present all we know is that a detachment of French soldiers, attempting to much sorthward and take possession of the fortified town of Lang-son, was repulsed with heavy loss by the garrison, which is said to have consisted of Chinese regular troops. Whether the resistance thus offered to the summary occupation of the whole of Tonquin consti tutes a breach of the treaty which would justify France in demanding an indemnity, depends on the nature of the agreement, and sepecially on the date fixed for its execution.

The position taken by the Pekin authorities and their diplomatic representatives in Europe is that the convention entered into with the Vicercy of Tebeli was a provisional compact, which could only be transformed into a definite treaty upon ratification by the Gov-ernments concerned. Meanwhile, they say, it was the duty of both parties to maintain the status quo, and the movement against Lang-son, being unwarranted, was rightfully repelled. LI HUNG CHANG, according to this view, would have been justified in ordering the commanders of the Chinese garrisons in Tonquin to retain their posts until they should be notified that the treaty had been formally ratified, though as a matter of fact he is said to have given no directions on that head, not expecting that the French troops would make a forward movement during the short interval required for an interchange of signatures. If this statement of the facts is correct, the French Government has no fresh grievance to com-plain of, but must blame its own officers for the results of a premature advance.

It is natural, on the other hand, that the

indignation provoked in Paris by the slaugh-ter of French soldiers should dispose Pre-mier Frank to treat the affray near Langson as a grave infrastion of internations engagements. He asserts that La Hund CHANG agreed to the immediate surrender of all the places occupied by the Chinese in Tonquin, and it follows that the garrison informed of this stipulation. Relying on the faithful execution of the compact, the French troops advanced without any of the precautions which would have otherwise been taken, and were thus virtually lured into a trap. If this version of the Lang-son affair can be sub-stantiated, it is plain snough that China should pay roundly for the injury sustained by the other party to the treaty, though it may be doubted whether the demand for a bundred million dollars is not disproportionate to the offence. No comsould be shown that the assault upon the French column was the outcome of a treachrous plot in which the Vicercy LI was an secomplice. But although M. FERRY, in an interview with the Chinese Ambassador, is reported to have taxed the Pekin Governent with gross perfidy, he could probably not prove it guilty of anything worse than negligence in forwarding the proper instructions to the frontier.

That the French Ministry themselves entertain some misgivings about the barsh construction which they have been inclined to put on the Lang-son incident may be inferred from the latest report that they will waive the claim for an indemnity, provided China will place in French hands the island of Formosa or that of Hainan as security for the prompt and loyal execution of her promise to withdraw from Tonguin. This demand will perhaps be pressed, even if an inspection of the treaty should demonstrate that, like most conventions of the kind, it assumed a maintenance of the status quo pending the conclusive sanction of the compact. China sons of his own for favoring the colonia projects of the FRERY Cabinet, and Englaud's hands are tied by the imperative nee of winning the cooperation of France at the Egyptian conference.

# Don't be Afraid of Cleveland.

When the independent Republicans first looked over the list of Democratic possibilities it seemed to them that GROVER CLEVE-LAND was from every point of view a very fit man. During the time for reflection which they have enjoyed since the Republican Convention they have very materially modified this view, and they are now very doubtful if it would be wise in the Demo-crats to nominate him. In fact, they have arrived at the conclusion that they would very much prefer Mr. BAYARD, and, as a majority of them are radical free traders, thay believe, our ouly enough, that with BAYARD their ideas would be rather more promoted than with any other Eastern can-

The wishes of the Independents will not count for much at Chicago anyhow, and no just estimate can be placed upon their strength until after the nominee of the Democrats shall have been officially declared. In the mean time it is worthy of notice that the Republican ranks are solidifying and falling into order, and that Mr. BLANKE's whippers in are using the most co-

However, there is no occasion for getting fruit of Mr. CLAWMAND. He is not a man to do any intentional harm in the world, and those who don't like him very well, need not vote for him, even in the event of his nomi-nation, unless they think that on the whole it is better for the country to have him for President than to have Mr. Blanca. That consideration might make it a patriotic duty to support him, no matter how much the voter may think he falls short of the quali-

voter may think he falls short of the qual-floations which are necessary to fit out an ideal Democratic, reforming President. Altogether, the political situation is not agreeable to Democrata, but it is intensely interesting, and tends to promote the circu-lation of those newspapers that the public confide in. More copies of Tam Sun were old restorday than on any previous Mo cheering fact. It shows that the people are cheering fact. It shows that the people are deeply interested in the strange eituation in which the Democratic party finds itself, and that even if the Independents are afraid of CLEVELAND, and a large proportion of the Democrate are firmly opposed to him, the country is still safe and hopeful while TEE Sun shines for all.

### The Remains of Grant & Ward.

The handsomest schedule of rubbish that has ever been seen in Wall street liquidation is that presented by the receiver of the late firm of GRANT & WARD. There is something like a quarter of a cent on the dollar available, and the creditors are seked to walk up and compound upon that basis.

Shrinkage accounts for some of the discrepancy, but only a very small proportion of it. Astute plunder got away with the rest of it, and there is a grave doubt, if the adjustment of the firm's affairs were conducted with strict impartiality and unflinching justice, if several persons should not be made to assume either the responsibilities of actual partnership in its affairs or the position of independent swin-

The business while it lasted was a brilliant achievement, but the winding up of it is a masterpiece of art.

## Then and Now.

Eight years ago SAMUEL J. TILDEN Was cominated as the Democratic candidate for President. He carried New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut by an aggregate majority of about 48,000, and was elected. But he was de-

frauded of the office.

With a platform satisfactory to the Democracy of those three States, a candidate who will attract and gather in the full vote of the party, can carry them this year and be elected; and he will not be cheated

Those Democrats who isbor to put into the Chicago platform a resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue only are doing their best, unintentionally, no doubt, to secure the election of Mr. BLAINE.

The Kansas City Times is a stanch supporter of Judge STEPHEN J. FIELD, and wishes to have him nominated for President. The prospect of such a nomination does not seem brilliant, yet we will once more record our opinion that Judge Freed would make an excouries officer of the highest order. He has the knowledge of public affairs, the elevation of character, the breadth of intelligence, and as they are rare. The country would be happy, indeed, if it could have a President half as wise and as distinguished as Judge Fixto would be

first voyage was a failure, and it cost a fortune to repair the damage to her machinery. When after several months she was again put in commission she made some brilliant voyages and proved herself a swift ship of fine sea-going

the Irish coast and got off by a miracle, passenthe narrowest and most thrilling escapes ever known. On her return to this port she ran into a Government vessel at anchor and did considerable damage. Let us hope that she is satisof danger which she has sustained may confer upon her that immunity from disaster in the future of which the Cunard line has had such good right to boast in the past.

A report from Havana conveys an intima tion that the Madrid Commission will advise the cession of Cuba to Germany for twenty-five years, at a rental of one hundred millions of marks per annum. At the expiration of that period it is thought that it will be practicable to sell the island for a round sum to the United States. Germany would be in a condition of comparative decadence as compared with her present political disposition were she, once having Cuba in her grasp, to let go of it. The scheme, however, is probably impracticable of encoution, and it is perhaps better that it to this country to admit of the interchange of all the necessary compliments and formalities which our diplomatic relations with her require.

Nature not uncommonly takes kindly to the efforts of man to divert her methods and processes to his uses and profit. Sometimes, however, she resents interference with singular effect. The millions of dead fish which nov over the surface of Lake Ontario and pollute its waters are said to be young shad artificially reared and placed in the streams that are tributary to the lake, and to their noxious presence is attributed the failing off in the supply of whitefish.

The petitioners for pensions, or perhaps the claim agents, had a bonanza at the end of the session of Congress. On Friday the Senate passed a great many private pension bills, not minding so trifling a distinction as whether the committee reports had been favorable or advance to them. The next day a new batch was put on the Senate calendar, and disposed of with equal celerity. Yesterday the House took up the Senate's work, and concurred in bill after bill, devoting little or no time to the discussion of details and enacting emolument which it is to be hoped will enjoy the careful consideration of the President before he affixes his signature to them.

The evidence is clear that the Swatara was not in fault when she was run into by the Au-rania the other night. She had a light out and an officer sufficiently slort to shout a warning when the Cunarder was discersed close by in the thick weather. This fact should be pointed out the more strongly because in so many of their recent collisions the naval vessels have been to blame. The Swatara could not escape the luck she had a right to be. It is the fate of the navy owadays to be in somebody's way.

When Brother HENSEL of the Lancaste Intelligencer goes away to Chicago he ought to leave some man of sense in charge of that coeemed newspaper.

Bills the President Would Not Sign. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Six measures, which Washingdron, July 7.—Bix measures, which had been pessed by Congress during the last ten days of the assisten, failed to become laws by reason of the with-holding of the President's approval. They were all private relief bills. Four of them embedded a feature of the Fits John Forter bill which led to the veto of that measure, namedy, the erecting of an office by Oungreat to be filled by the person asset in the measure. They were for the relief of tien. William W. Accrilli for the relief of Benjamin F. Pope; for the reinstallement of John M. Quantanbash as Commander in the navy, and authoriting the appendments and retirement of Seamed Eramer as Chaptain in the navy.

Genera, June 25,—Is private teaching legally recognized in Switzerland? Tea, in es far as it is inscribed in the Federal Constitution; no, in so far as the cantons possess a certain sovereignly which allows them to restrict that

Thus private schools, under the direction of members of religious Catholic orders, with the exception of the Jesuits, who are expelled from Switzerland, are authorised by the Fed from Switzerland, are authorized by the Fod-eral Constitution. Even in certain Catholic cantons the masters of some public schools belong to the above-named corporations. But should one of those schools under the direction of the Boman Catholic elergy happen to be established in a Protestant canton, the can-tonal Government has the power of closing it, aithough it be a private concern. This hap-pened a few years age at Geneva, and this very spring, in the city of Basel, where a thriving Roman Catholic school, frequented by 1,500 children, has been placed in the hands of lay-men, in spite of the opposition of the intermen, in spite of the opposi osted parties.

The Catholic members of the Federal Ch

cetted parties.

The Catholic members of the Federal Chambers, now in session, embeddened by the success of the opposition in several recent centests, now endeavor to obtain a clear recognition of the freedom of teaching, even about the settods bear a Church enaracter.

Through one of the members of the group, Mr. Zemp, Deputy of Lucerne, a motion has been made tending to bring about a revision of the Constitution, which was adorted in 1874.

The Catholics have desmed it wise to min owar different fractions of the Chambers to the idea of a revision. Thus, instead of asking merely for the liberty of teaching, the revisionists put forth a list of several reforms, among others a revision of the electoral law, which would be a very useful measure.

The majority of the Hadical party, which has idea of any revision. But out-and-out Radicals are favorable to it, as well as the Protestant Conservatives. The Federal Council, our Cabinet, has just by four to three votes, declared for the revision, or at least for taking into consideration the demand of the Catholica, and yeaterday, by 98 to 40, the Federal Council, our Cabinet, has just ordered discussion, veted to the same effect. A report on the question will be drawn up by the Federal Council and presented to the Chambers in their next assession, next December.

Mgr. Mermilled, the Bishop of Fribourg, has just ordered to be read in all the churches of his diocese an episcopal letter denousaing free Masonry, and Lorbidding families, under severe ecclesiantical penalties, to allow their younger members to outer secret socialies.

Mgr. Mermilled, though banished from Genevase territory, is the spiritual head of the Ultramoutane Catholics at Geneva. Being driven from the official Catholic Church, now in the hands of the Socialies at Geneva. Being driven from the official Catholic Church, now in the hands of the Social Liberals (Father has, therefore, been read in the Ultramoutane Catholic hapels at Geneva intendical parties, although more rare tian it should be, and on ap We follow here with a great deal of interest the preliminaries of your Presidential campaign. The opposition to Bisine's candidature has caused among us some satisfaction, as a proof that independence of mind in political parties, aithough more rare than it should be, is not, however, an unknown thing.

In our country I don't think one man out of three knows who is the President under whom we live, this magistrate having but very little authority. But as you desire to have a kind of democratic king, it is natural on your part that all should strive to have the best man elected.

From the St. Louis Pest-Dispatch.
Why should Democratic tariff reformers who

concuses and platforms.

All Democrats profess to be tariff reformers, including Bandail and his followers. All any of them ask is that all Democrats shall be left free to advocate just that kind of tariff reform within the revenue limit that may

# Samuel J. Randall.

Commencing life poor, going through a long service in Congress during the most corrupt periods in American history, and still being poor, is of itself a cer-tificate of shuracter to any public man. But when we remember that in addition to this fact Samuel J. Randali and corruption, he stands forth, to-day, as the near repre-sentative of political purity among all our public men. do decided and effective was Mr. Randall's hestility to the corrupt methods by which national legislation was accured, that when he was first made Speaker of the House of Representatives, although it was just after the most profligate session of Congress known in our his-tory, the lobby immediately disbanded and disappeared with hells of Congress.

tory, the lobby immediately disbanded and disappeared grown the halls of Congress.

His public record is one unbroken line of notive effort in behalf of economy and housely and an unfinehing devotion to the simple forms of republican government. It matters not whether Randell be nominated at Chicago or not, he will still be the peerless leader of our na

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- During the Saturday night seasion of the House, by the time it get well on toward Sunday morning, some of the dismensions be-came a little rambling, so this episode in the debute on the Consular and Disjournate bill may suggest: The Speaker—The gentlessan has two minutes of his time resembles.

A few good-humored hits of this kind contrasted fa-A few gree-namores that of the personalities reserted to in funday night's session.

# A Cautions Purchaser.

"I was recommended here by a friend," said a seedy-looking man, as he entered a drug store, "who told me that you did a very large business, and that any purchases I might want to make could be effected on reasonable terms."

"Yes, str; certainly, sir. We have built up a very large insde by faithful attention to business, and by homest pferia to pieces our anuerous customers."

"such a liae of policy, I take it," end the seedy-looking man, gaining at the properior with an air of great confidence, "contains the properior with an air of great confidence, "contains the passential elements of comercial success. A conscientious consideration for the wants of one's customers, while, at the same time, a proper observatise of what is due one's welf, will win in the long run. I am a professional man styself, but I state considerable pride in stating that I am, severthell the considerable pride in stating that I am, severthell "Undoubtedly, sir, and possessed of practical ideas."

"You may give me a two-cest postage stamp, if you please."

Dangerous to be at Large. Gentleman-There is some mistake in this oording to the meter.

Gentlemen—Li's very strange; I certainly burned more gas then that last mouth.

more gas than that last month.

Gas Collector—We what's that, sir?
Gentlemen (emphatically)—I say I certainly burned more gas than that last month.

Gas Collector (turning pale and edging toward the decoy—Very well air, very well. Don't gas excited, sir, keen quies; saim yearself. Everything will be made all right, I meaner yea, Gr.

The collector then heritood down the stairs and should for the party of the party of

MOSEER EIND OF REVISION RESERVE mb. Withpeen, Protectingth August of the Chaddernie Camp was Les by S Trade-A Tariff for Between Professor Last the Jrish Vote-Betweenthy Bush

IN THE MEDICINE BOW BANGE, June 80 .-The talk prevalent in political circles about free trade is, in view of the absolute necessity o raise money to pay the interest on the public debt, sheer sousence. It matters not which of the great parties may be in power, the interest has to be paid, and the easiest and best way to raise the memor is through the Custom Houses. The talk about a tariff for revenue only to ap-The talk about a tariff for revenue only is apparently fair and sound; but it leads to that unmitigated curse, that destroyer of nations, British free trade. Any political party that now profisions a tariff for revenue only means to advocate British free trade as soon as our necessities, erising from the alaveholders' rebellion—free traders all of them—shall admit.

Free trade is a catch word. We all understand the benefits mankind derive from the proved political wisdom that was formulated in the sonorous phrases, free soil, free men, free speech. Every phrase is a chapter in the history of American politics. Their reali-zation has biccood this country. But comes along an unctuous creature of the Brocklyn pattern, who rube his bands merrily together. pattern, who rube his bands merrily together, and with exasperating sunvity and a smile of Plymonth Church superiority says: "Tee, yes, yes, Tee and it free speech, free men, and free trade; certainly free trade." Then he take position-economic rot to his audience, and harps on the unchristian and unwise pretaction of home manufactures, and the grinding monopolies that result from such protection. Hen who see under the surface acknowledge that we are immensely indetted to the belief in, and the practical working that follows an abiding faith in, British free trade that prevailed in the Southern States before the war. To the practical working that follows an abiding faith in, British free trade that prevailed in the Southern States before the war. To the practical working of free trade we owe the suppression of the slewsholders' rebellion. If the leading men of the South had been educated in any other school of political economy, the Southern Confederacy would have been an accomplished fact. Firm believers in free trade, they did not encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries, and when the day of trial came they were unable to replace the losses of war material incident to prolonge

If they succeed in doing so they was be election in 1884. 549 males above the 50 there were 364,549 males above the

try, fortunately solidly Demogratic, but where the number of people engaged in manufacturing is insignificant, is allowed in the Democratic Presidential Normaniag Convention to promulgate in the platform an unfriendly policy toward the manufacturing industry on who are employed by that industry in the State of New York: and the larger portion of the wage workers, not only of New York, but of the North, are Democratic in their political faith. The fact that a tariff for revenue only means free trade as soon as the necessities of the Government will admit of its adostion, eannot be hidden from Northern workens, and none of them will deliberately vote to lower their wages and add to the discomforts of their lives. Again, the nativity of the voters of the Northern Batas must be taken into consideration by any promoter of the Northern Batas must be taken into consideration by the state of the Northern Batas must be taken into consideration by the northern states and add to the Surope must be headed in the nominating conventions. That the prejudices of foreign-born voters must be considered as an important factor in American politics may be considered by many Americans humiliating; but it is a political fact, and must be faced. There were in the State of New York, in 1880, 499, 445 citizens of Irish birth. At least 180,000 of these citizens are voters. These adopted of the British manufacturers. These adopted of the British manufacturers. They have been oppressed and robbed in every manner that the ingenuity of the buillies of markind could invest. These voters are almost solidly Democratic. Their hands hold the decisive ballots in the next Presidential electrical, who every irishman in the land manufacturers the hope of their rece for generations by their hope of the British manufacturers. They have been no pressed and robbed in every manner that the Ingenuity of the buillies of markind could invest the English near the president provides the state of the President provides of the British in the nation of their reve

The market those wretched people would afford is worthless to American manufacturers.

The United States is the best market is the world. We consume more iron, more cloth, more shoes, and more provisions per capita than any other people on earth. European manufacturers recognize that this is the most desirable market on the globe in which to dispose of their goods, and they have ceasuicant striven to open and get possession of it. The receipts at our Custom Houses show that we are not manufacturing up to the capacity of our people to consume. This being so, why should we compete for the markets afforded by

best of all markets should be kept accred for the disposal of goods of native manufacture. Our country has prospered under the policy of protecting home industries. Did it ever prosper under free trade?

That the surplus revenue of the country is an enormous temptation to many narrow-minded and dishonest politicians, who have unfortunately been sent to Congress, is true. It is also true that the people are becoming restless under the continuation of war taxes. In no sense is protection of home industry a war measure. It is the soundest political economy to be rigidly athered to in times of profound peace. But the system of internal revenue taxation sprang out of the necessities arising from the war, and it should have been aboished the instant our customs receipts amounted to a sufficient sum to pay the current expenses of the Government. There is no more propriety in taxing the agricultural products of whiskey and tobacco than there would be in taxing bread and meat. The former should be as free from taxation as the latter are.

FRANK WILKERON.

## HARD COAL AND SOFT.

The Question Whether New York is to Grov Secty Like Leaden and Pitteburgh. Looking from the Brooklyn Bridge over he house tops of New York and Brooklyn one sees innumerable factory chimneys beiching forth volumes of smoke. Some of the smoke clouds are of a light hue and quickly disappear, while others are black and trail lazily along. Of late the black clouds have become more and more numerous, and the gray smoke of many chimneys has given way to the dark smoke. This means that the factories are substituting

bituminous coal for anthracite coal.

If the use of bituminous coal continues to inand to have an atmosphere as grimy as that of Pittsburgh. The consumption of anthracite

coal has been in a great measure confined to the Atlantic seaboard. This coal is found of good quality only in eastarn Pennsylvaria. It has been found in New York and elsewhere, but it is poor stuff, very like that from a Bhode laiand mine, of which a dealer said that, if the world should take fire, he should prefer to sit on a pile of Rhode laiand coal.

Bituminous coal is found at many points in more or less good condition. The supply of the Atlantic seaboard comes from Clearfield county. Pennsylvania, and Cumberland county. Raryland. The total production of anthracitie last year was, in round numbers. \$2,000,000 tons, and of bituminous coal. \$4,000,000. The increased consumption of soft coal in the Kast is due to its cheapness and great adaptability for steam making. It is a steam coal, while anthracite, being cleaner, is more suited to domestic uses.

domestic uses.

Up to 1888 soft soal ranged from 75 cents to \$1\$ a ton higher than hard coal. This was a bar against its use, and, besides, manufacturers had become prejudiced in favor of hard soal. At present soft coal is 75 cents and \$1\$ a son cheaper than hard coal, and manufacturers have been induced to try it. This reduction in price was brought about by the rivairy between the Clearfield fand Cumberland regions, sided by the cutting of rates between the Pennsyl-

price was brought about by the rivairy between the Chearlield sand Cumberland regions, aided by the cutting of rates between the Pannayl-vania and Battimore and Ohio Raiiroads. It is said that at present rates the mine owners make no money whatever and that the miners get the lowest wages.

It is declared that for steam making bituminous coal possesses from ten to thirty percent, more value than hard coal. The change from hard to soft coal requires very little change in the furnaces. Before throwing the soft coal on the fire it is dampened, and this causes it to coke at once, so that none of the fine dust is lost through the bars.

Beveral coal dealers were asked yesterday to what extent soft coal had supplanted hard coal this season, and their estimates varied from 500,600 to 1,000,000 tons. The latter amount would be six per cent of the total coal used on the seaboard. The total production of Clearfield and Cumberiand coal for the first six months of 1883 was 2,477,440, while in the same period of 1884 it was 2,809,318, an increase af 381,978 tons. Anthracite mon deny that this increase will continue, while soft-coal men say that contracts now made will double it in the next six months.

Anthracite has an advantage over bituminous, as it does not have to travel so far. But, again, it stands at a great disadvantage, as hardly more than 40 per cent. of the product of the mines can be used. It is not probable that anthracite can ever be supplanted for domestic use, but it is believed that the superiority of bituminous coal as a steam maker will cuse it to be generally used in factories. It has a strong rival in the screenings of the old coal mines, which were thought to be worthess, but which have become of while though new processes of burning. Some factories use a mixture of screenings and soft coal.

# Signing the Beciaration

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: It is not strictly tree that the Declaration agreed to by Congress on the 2d of July, 1778, and formally adopted and signed by John Hancock, President, on the 4th, "received the fity-six signatures, now so well know, when it had been engroused on parchment, several weeks later." Only fity-five signed the engrossed Declaration, still Only fifty-five signed the engromed Declaration, still preserved, on the 2d of August, Dr. Matthew Thorston of New Hampshire was absent at the time, but was permitted to sign the Declaration, according to Lossing's "Beographical Sketcher of the Signers," when he took his seas in November of the Signers, when he took his seas in November of the Signers, when he took his seas in November, November of the signed and the seas in November, the signed in September or November, it is cartained to time the least that he seas in August. The signing of the Declaration in its carefully engrossed form was in accordance with a resolution passed July 18.

Gharles tarroit of Carroliton did not take his seat in Congress till July 18. His biographer, says, "Those members who were absent on the 2d of August subscribed the Declaration as seon after as opportunity offered." I have not been shie to find that any one of the fifty-six was absent except Mr. Thornton.

Nearols, Va., July 3.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your account this morning of the narrow escape of the afternoon train on the Uister and Delaware road deed deeply sensible of the prompiness who deed deeply sensible of the prompiness was equal angineer total in the emergency, but they were equal to the railroad company engineer acted in the emergency, but they were equally load in their condemnation of the railroad company's neglect to inspect properly the condition of the loose rocks (which abound along this line) after the severe stoom of relativity, had undersuined them. For a fall half mile on either side of the immense boulder, a portion of which had fallen upon the track at some time during the forencom, the layers of stone through which the road has been blasted were ready at any mountain to include the road has been blasted were ready at any mountain to include the road has been blasted were ready at any mountain to include the souther pon those working is elser the track.

If we had been going at high peed, or had reached that point at night, nothing could have saved the care from heling telescoped in that merrow cut, and a consequent singulater of issuccent passengers.

Examples of the condition of the control of the control of the control of the care from heling telescoped in that merrow cut, and a consequent singulater of issuccent passengers.

### Tample. From the Johnstown Des

They are sold attaching hot on the streets of San Francisco daily, and are very reliabing, essecially to the Spanish and Mexican papulation. The grantin testine is of exclusive Mexican menufacture, and when ready for the nearby weighs about helf a pound and in appearance recombine a small our of corn, has

SUNBRAMS.

-The big village of New Liberty, Illinois. made a mistake in locating itself too closs and low by a river, and, therefore, is now moving itself collectively to a site half a mile distant.

—A proof of the decline of fanaticism in

France, it is said, is that Joseph Pabre, a Deputy, has further a glowing life of Joan of Arc. He proposes a national Jick in her honor.

—Boston has a fond mother who, seeing

avote aid in some land dispute.

—In Queensland, immunity from punish

—An Queensiand, immunity from punish ment induces the white men to think nothing of takin the lives of natives, and the latter are killed for stealin a few pieces of tobacco, as was the case with a shippe at Dafaure Island. For a trifling theft, he shot these whom shooting at a cat do not hit you

-When shooting as a cat of not his your wife. At Droyledes, in England, Mrs. Egerton kept tame linnets in her both room, and, observing a cat og the window sill of the room, called her husband's atten-tion to M. He took out his pass into the garden. Just as his wife moved to the window he pulled the trigger and -At a Unitarian Conference in Bernards-

—At a Universal Conference in Definition-ten, Mass., as address by a clergyman made excitement. He thinks that there is nothing managed in such utter disregard of true business principles as the religious in terest of this country. He holds that every ministed should have at least 250 families in his congregation, that a church with that number of families can be ret

for about \$2,500 a year.

—Immediately after the body had been removed from a seaffold, in Kaples, the people swarmed over the place, tearing into pieces the cord which had bound the criminal and breaking into fragments the stool on which he had sat. Each took away a portion, is obedience to the superstition that any part of the cori or the chair of a prisoner who has sufered death will bring good fortune to the possessor.

—The inventory of the late Edouard

—The inventory of the late Eduard
Dentu's collection of books and curiosities in Park
shows two militon volumes and twenty thousand manu
soripts. Among the things was found a skull preserved
in a relevat case, and reported to be that of Bichelieu
The Cardinal was inried in the shapel of the itorbonna
but during a riot in 1866 the tomb was violated. a
member of the Constituent Assembly is said to have ob
tained the shull, and laisr on to have given it to Dentu
—The Spiritualists have discovered how it

—The Spirituanists have discovered how it is that, when rude investigators grab and hold a materialized spirit, the captured form often proves to be that of the medium. In these cases the Sanner of Light explains, "What was intended to be a materialization at the outset only reaches a transfiguration of the medium's body." Thus a corporeal form is made to take on the semblance of a departed person; and the edited he matter.
—A Lowell mill girl thought she had talent

all she could from her wages for several years, and in vested it in a theatrical venture in a small way—all ex-cept sixty dollars, which a friend surreptitiously tool out of the fund and used is buying in her name a Fioridal land graut. She returned from her professional tour if a year, broken in purse and spirits, and ready to resums work at the boom; but the Fiorida purchase had hap gened to appreciate about a hundred fold in value, and therefore, she can go to Paris for dramatic education. -An alphabetical list of the personages in

—An alphabetical list of the personages in the thirty-two m wels and novelettee of Sir Waiter Scoti has just been compiled, from which it appears that they comprise 682 distinct characters. The compiler has also arranged the stories according to the periods is which the scenes are laid. From "Count Robert of Paris," the date of which is 1098, down to "St. Romans Well," in 1812, there is but one century (the thirteenth; which has not furnished an historical background for one or another of this great range of fictions. The gap lies between "Ivanhoe," which opens in 1194, and "Caste Dangerous," the date of which is 1306.

—The attempt to induce the French Government to put down sambling at Monte Carle augests.

The attempt to induce the French Gorrament to put down gambling at Moute Carlo suggests to the Dibais that France has really no right to interfers. The journal hints that sambling is, perhaps, not quits unknown in Faris, and it might have ventured much further and kept within the truth. With one or two exceptions, all the clubs is Faris are supported by the prefits of the gambling stable, and every race course round Faris is a gambling establishment in the open air Nonzeo, moreover, has claims on the consideration of the French Government. The present opers house would never have been completed but for the aid of the proprietor of Nonte Carlo, who lent a large sum in 1868.

—Of the four Parisian theatree which re-

prietor of Monte Carlo, who lent a large sum in 1868.

—Of the four Parisian theatres which receive State sid, two only—the Thistre Français and the Opera Comique—are really prosperous. The Grand Opera invariably shows a heavy deficit at each year's end. It amounts to \$30,000 on the last six months. The Odeos showed a slight excess of receipts over expenditure in 1868, and it has been doing still better this year. The Thistre Français has realized a surplus of \$90,000 on the operations of the last nine months; but this is a falling off as compared with the results obtained during the preceding winter assess. And though the Opera Comique shows a net gain of \$30,000 on the twelve months, the profits amounted to nearly three times that sum the year before.

—A new Bovol of Boston make has a

-A new novel of Boston make has heroine who loses her beauty by disease and spend y, a - afterward in regretting and idealizing the woman regard for her former self, and between them they form the hypothesis that there is a separate immortality for such stages of individual existence as abe passed through before she became plain and old. They then seek to communicate with the lost one through a trance medium, who "materializes" the lost beauty beframes medium, who "materialized has lost beauty be-fore their syes; then the medium dies in the process, and the materialized woman is taken home by the hero-lize, who treats her as a sister, and is engaged to marry site young men who has invented this eingular theory of separate immertality.

—Boston has had in court the case of s

gentieman of high social standing, the son of a great juriet, and an eminent lawyer and scholar, who had been imprisoned in an insane asylum, but had regained his freedom. His relatives wished to make his confine-ment perpetual, and to obtain control of his property on the ground that he was a lunatic. The only delusion under which he labored was his belief that he heard inces one which he incored was into select that he heard inco-santly the volces of unseen speakers. Two men, he de-clared, whom he had disobliged, had conspired to annoy him in this way, and by means of electrical power convered the sounds to his ear. He conducted his own de-fence, and made a plea so powerful and scholarly that it convinced his hearest of his sanity. He was dismissed a free man. But he persisted on his discharge that the

voices still sounded in his ears.

—The northern division of the Spanish army will this year execute some grand maneuvres, though, as the finds available are limited, not more than 12,000 men will be able to take part in them—about than 12,000 men will be able to take part in them—about two divisions of infantry, a few regiments of cavairy, and some mounts in artillery. King Alfonso will take command of these forces, and he will be accompanied by Marshal Quesada, the Minister of War, who will set as chief of the staff. The programme or general idea of the manocurres is as follows: A French army is intending to invade Spain, but as all the passes through the Pyrences are guarded, it effects a landing just to the south of San Sebastian, which is evacuated by the Spanish troops, the main body of which is condentrated between Pampiona and Vittoria. The two armies meet in the plain of Tolos, and after a battle extending over three days, the French are beaten, and, fearing that the three days, the Freuch are besten, and, fearing that the base of their operations will be out off, they retreat upon San Sebastian and succeed in reembarking.

—A Spanish writer goes into a calculation of the cost of visiting a Paris dresmaker's establishment. His wife must have a modest ball dress, not overgarnished with hand-woven felicities, either; but this gown will cost \$400. Now the husband is the owner of a vineyard. Wine selfs in the crude at fifty cents the six gallons, and \$500 gallons will be necessary to purchase the garment. Each acre will produce in moderate seasons 600 gallons a year; therefore eight acres of grapes will be required. But thus consider the digging, hocing, rehoring of the vine stock, the sulphuring of the grapes, the salary of the superintendent, the cost of grape picking, the endess pruning, and the nurturing of the vine sprouts. All this will cost perhaps \$500, so that the liquid product of the eight acres will not, after all, be more than \$100. It is indispensable, consequently, that one should be the proprietor of thir--A Spanish writer goes into a calculation consequently, that one should be the proprietor of thir-ty-two acres of excellent vines if one would give to his

-The special correspondent of the Lon-—The special correspondent of the London Dully News, who accompanied Admiral liewitt on his mission to Abyasuta, writing from Adowa, gives an luterasting account of the experiences of the mission as far. He says: "The other day we witnessed a wedding, and we had followed the wedding party some distance having resolved to present the husband with a praceil of dollars. He received them with much pleasure, but when thanking us, a mounted soldier rode up, matched them from his hand, and throw them at the beal of our interpreter. This was one of many insults we had received from the troops of the Governor. Since the day of our arrival he and his officials have been most directious. He pointedly delayed calling on the of our arrival he and his officials have been most discourteous. He pointedly delayed calling on the
Admiral, and when he condescended to do so was sedrunk and stupid that he had to be supported by his interpreter on his road home. He forbade the people in
the district and towns to bring us supplies. In Adows
there are no shope or hosteiries of any description, the
people getting their goods from a market held once i
week. Tedge and beer are brawed, core converted int
Sour, and all cooking prepared in each household. It Sour, and all cooking prepared in each household. It is therefore, these people are allowed to sell or give beoptiality, the travellers' channer acape from six valida is a small one,"